

Morbidity and Mortality



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EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS
NEONATAL TETANUS - Illinois

On May 6, 1975, a midwife delivered a male infant at home in a town across the Mexican border from Laredo, Texas. She reportedly cut the infant's umbilical cord with unsterilized scissors, tied it with a piece of string, and applied olive oil to the umbilical stump. The infant was adopted on the day of birth by a family from Chicago and appeared to be well until the third day of life when, en route to Chicago, he became irritable and ate poorly. When he was 5 days old, he could no longer nurse from a bottle. He was unable to open his mouth when crying and had several trembling spells associated with rigid flexion of his arms and extension of his

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legs. During these spells his head was kept in a neutral position; he perspired noticeably and was cyanotic. Each spell lasted approximately 10 minutes and occurred every 3-4 hours.

TABLE I. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
 (Cumulative totals include revised and delayed reports through previous weeks)

DISEASE	37th WEEK ENDING		MEDIAN 1970-1974	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 37 WEEKS		
	September 13, 1975	September 14, 1974		September 13, 1975	September 14, 1974	MEDIAN 1970-1974
Aseptic meningitis	171	115	196	2,367	2,072	3,067
Brucellosis	11	6	4	167	120	133
Chickenpox	285	248	---	117,014	99,633	---
Diphtheria	6	6	3	215	181	126
Encephalitis	Primary	39	36	843	690	985
	Post-Infectious	3	4	238	198	221
Hepatitis, Viral	Type B	225	169	8,167	6,821	6,069
	Type A	716	714	24,765	29,810	38,933
	Type unspecified	155	173	5,667	5,900	
Malaria	7	9	12	294	159	691
Measles (rubeola)	57	107	107	21,250	19,910	26,941
Meningococcal infections, total	23	34	17	1,099	992	1,061
Civilian	23	33	16	1,074	966	1,036
	Military	---	1	25	26	40
Mumps	284	270	342	46,966	44,550	56,903
Pertussis	31	64	---	1,080	1,204	---
Rubella (German measles)	78	142	142	14,822	9,928	26,021
Tetanus	3	---	3	64	64	75
Tuberculosis	676	620	---	23,661	21,769	---
Tularemia	---	2	3	87	109	109
Typhoid fever	12	8	10	227	281	244
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)	28	9	11	700	674	432
Venereal Diseases:						
Gonorrhea	Civilian	19,663	18,068	694,406	625,307	---
	Military	435	626	21,298	21,093	---
Syphilis, primary and secondary	Civilian	459	508	18,049	17,969	---
	Military	6	10	252	333	---
Rabies in animals	38	49	50	1,755	2,089	2,600

TABLE II. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax:	---	Poliomyelitis, total: Pa. 1	4
Botulism:	14	Paralytic: Pa. 1	4
Congenital rubella syndrome:	17	Psittacosis: Calif. 1	35
Leprosy:	115	Rabies in man:	1
Leptospirosis: Fla. 1, NYC 1, La. 1	36	Trichinosis: NYC 2, Mo. 1	84
Plague:	9	Typhus, murine:	25

NEONATAL TETANUS — Continued

The symptoms worsened, and on the sixth day the infant was taken to the University of Chicago Wyler Children's Hospital.

He was noted on admission to have risus sardonicus, opisthotonus, trismus, and a temperature of 39.5° C. His umbilicus was erythematous and exuded a yellow purulent discharge. Laboratory evaluations at that time included a negative cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) examination and a normal serum calcium level. Gram stain of the umbilical discharge showed a mixed flora including some large gram-positive rods, which were thought by some observers to be compatible with *Clostridium tetani*; however, cultures grew only microaerophilic streptococci, peptostreptococci, and bacteroides. Neonatal tetanus was diagnosed on clinical grounds, and the infant was given 1,000 units of human tetanus immune globulin intramuscularly; antibiotic therapy with penicillin and gentamicin was begun. To control the muscle spasms, phenobarbital and chlorpromazine were given, and the infant was then rehydrated and maintained by continuous intravenous infusion.

Over the first 2 days of hospitalization the episodes of muscle spasm and the periods of restricted respirations and cyanosis gradually decreased, and by the third day, the infant could tolerate feeding and the administration of sedative via a nasogastric tube. Gentamicin was discontinued on the third hospital day when admission blood and CSF cultures proved negative. Hypothermia of 35° C, noted on the fourth hospital day, was attributed to chlorpromazine, and diazepam was substituted for chlorpromazine and phenobarbital to control muscle spasms. The infant's temperature returned to normal, and the intensity of the muscle spasms decreased. However, increasing tolerance to diazepam developed, and the dose was increased over the next week to 10 mg per kg per day; for several days chlorpromazine was also given again in small doses. Penicillin was discontinued on the twelfth hospital day. On or about the thirteenth hospital day, the tendency

to have spasms began to decrease, and by the nineteenth day no symptoms related to tetanus toxin were discernible. On the twentieth hospital day bottle feedings were begun. Medications were gradually decreased as symptoms subsided and were discontinued by the thirty-second hospital day. The infant was discharged on the thirty-fourth day with no apparent residua.

(Reported by Frank Witter, medical student, Jay E Berkelhamer, MD, Assistant Professor, Marc O Beem, MD, Professor, Eros Lumicao, MD, Chief Resident, Department of Pediatrics, University of Chicago Pritzker School of Medicine, Wyler Children's Hospital.)

Editorial Note

Neonatal tetanus is a rare disease in the United States. Its incidence has fallen from approximately 80 cases per year in the 1950s to 5 cases per year in 1970 and 1971 (1,2). Most cases occur in the South, more commonly in rural than urban areas, and black infants and infants of Mexican descent are at highest risk (1). The infection generally results from unsanitary practices and contamination of the umbilical stump that may result from unattended or improperly managed deliveries outside a hospital. Most cases can be prevented by proper perinatal and postnatal care, but this is not always possible to ensure. Therefore, pregnant mothers, especially those in high-risk populations, should be fully immunized with tetanus toxoid so that infants will be protected during the crucial neonatal period (3).

References

1. Heath CW, Jr, Sussman J, Sherman IL: Tetanus in the United States, 1950-1960. *Am J Public Health* 54:769-779, 1964
2. Center for Disease Control: Tetanus Surveillance Rep. No. 4, 1970-1971. 31 Mar 1974
3. Schofield FD, Tucker VM, Westbrook GR: Neonatal tetanus in New Guinea—Effect of active immunization in pregnancy. *Br Med J* ii:785-789, 1961

BABESIOSIS — Massachusetts

Between July 17, 1975, and August 28, 1975, 5 cases of babesiosis in humans were reported on Nantucket Island, Massachusetts. Before 1975, only 6 cases in humans had been reported in the world literature, and 2 of these had occurred on Nantucket, 1 in 1969 and the other in 1973.

A review of the 7 Nantucket cases revealed that all patients were over 45 years of age and that 4 of the 7 were females. Clinical illness was characterized by the gradual onset of malaise followed by fever, shaking chills, drenching sweats, arthralgias, myalgias, marked fatigue, and weakness. Severe depression and emotional instability were prominent in 5 cases. Symptoms developed between 10 and 20 days after a tick bite and continued for several weeks. Physical findings were limited to moderate hepatosplenomegaly. Five patients had hemolytic anemia with mild elevations of serum bilirubin and/or transaminase levels. Blood smears from all 7 patients were positive for *Babesia* spp.

Patients were treated with an initial dose of 1,500 mg of chloroquine phosphate given orally and then 500 mg given orally every day for 2 to 4 weeks. All of the Nantucket patients have recovered or are recovering.

(Reported by Paul B Cassaday, MD, Howard J Marsh, MD,

Christian Briggs, MD, David B Voorhees, MD, private physicians, Nantucket Island; Sheldon Lisker, MD, private physician, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania; Donald Purdy, Inspector of Health, Nantucket County; and Nicholas Fiumara, MD, State Epidemiologist, Massachusetts Department of Public Health.)

Editorial Note

Babesiosis is caused by an intraerythrocytic protozoan parasite morphologically similar to *Plasmodia* spp. and is transmitted by ixodid ticks. It is a well-known infection in many species of domesticated and wild animals but is a rare disease in humans. Preliminary epidemiologic data suggest that field and deer mice are the principal animal reservoirs on Nantucket Island.

The clinical response to chemotherapy has been variable, and fever and/or parasitemia may persist for several weeks. Fatigue, weakness, and depression may continue for several months.

The 7 Nantucket cases were unique in that all patients had intact spleens; the 4 patients reported from elsewhere had all undergone splenectomy before contracting babesiosis. Three of the 4 patients with splenectomies died.

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

**TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING SEPTEMBER 13, 1975 AND SEPTEMBER 14, 1974 (37th WEEK)**

AREA	ASEPTIC MENINGITIS		BRUCELLOSIS	CHICKEN-POX	DIPHTHERIA		ENCEPHALITIS			HEPATITIS, VIRAL			MALARIA	
	1975	1975			1975	1975	Cum. 1975	Primary: Arthropod-borne and Unspecified		Post Infectious	Type B	Type A	Type Unspecified	1975
			1975	1974				1975	1975	1975	1975			
UNITED STATES	171	11	285	6	215	113	39	3	225	716	155	7	294	
NEW ENGLAND	9	-	15	-	-	1	4	-	2	18	12	1	13	
Maine *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Massachusetts	4	-	4	-	-	1	3	-	-	4	10	1	4	
Rhode Island	3	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	2	
Connecticut	2	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	2	4	2	-	3	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	41	-	23	-	-	12	2	-	52	100	12	3	72	
Upstate New York	4	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	9	25	6	-	6	
New York City	9	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	23	-	1	21	
New Jersey	27	-	NN	-	-	3	1	-	19	37	4	1	9	
Pennsylvania *	1	-	14	-	-	8	1	-	17	15	2	1	36	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	17	-	97	1	5	26	9	-	24	94	14	-	6	
Ohio	2	-	3	-	-	13	3	-	-	25	-	-	1	
Indiana	2	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	2	12	-	-	-	
Illinois	1	-	27	1	4	1	-	-	15	20	10	-	4	
Michigan	11	-	18	-	1	7	1	-	2	29	4	-	1	
Wisconsin	1	-	44	-	-	5	4	-	5	8	-	-	-	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	3	-	14	-	6	20	2	-	8	26	8	-	13	
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Iowa	-	-	11	-	-	3	2	-	1	11	-	-	-	
Missouri *	3	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	4	12	5	-	6	
North Dakota *	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nebraska	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	-	-	
SOUTH ATLANTIC	27	6	73	-	-	13	4	-	25	125	20	-	46	
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Maryland	7	-	-	-	-	7	3	-	7	11	2	-	9	
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	
Virginia	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	3	-	6	
West Virginia	2	-	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
North Carolina	-	-	NN	-	-	3	-	-	5	21	4	-	5	
South Carolina	7	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	3	-	2	
Georgia	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	9	
Florida	3	-	8	-	-	2	1	-	9	47	7	-	5	
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	13	3	6	-	-	29	12	2	14	43	5	-	10	
Kentucky	-	-	5	-	-	21	-	-	5	13	-	-	3	
Tennessee	12	-	NN	-	-	3	11	-	3	17	1	-	-	
Alabama	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	4	-	5	
Mississippi	1	3	-	-	-	5	1	-	1	8	-	-	2	
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	26	1	18	-	6	2	1	-	15	76	22	-	21	
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	10	2	-	1	
Louisiana *	1	1	NN	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	7	-	-	
Oklahoma	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	4	-	2	
Texas *	23	-	17	-	6	1	1	-	6	48	9	-	18	
MOUNTAIN	7	-	24	1	18	5	-	-	6	34	20	-	13	
Montana	-	-	16	-	1	-	-	-	1	18	3	-	-	
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Colorado	-	-	6	-	-	4	-	-	2	1	5	-	8	
New Mexico	4	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	3	3	4	-	-	
Arizona	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	3	
Utah	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	2	
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	
PACIFIC	28	1	15	4	180	5	5	1	79	200	42	3	100	
Washington	-	-	4	4	171	-	1	-	12	21	7	-	4	
Oregon	6	-	1	-	-	4	-	1	-	22	1	-	8	
California *	22	-	-	-	4	1	4	-	60	147	34	3	83	
Alaska	-	1	1	-	5	-	-	-	7	9	-	-	2	
Hawaii	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Puerto Rico	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	-	-	1	
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	

NN: Not Notifiable
 *Delayed reports: Aseptic meningitis: Texas delete 9, La. delete 1
 Chickenpox: Calif. 4
 Encephalitis: Pa. delete 1, N.D. 8

Encephalitis Post: Pa. 1
 Hepatitis B: Me. 2, Mo. delete 1, Del. 2, La. delete 1
 Hepatitis A: Me. 1, N.D. 4

Del. delete 2
 Malaria: Mo. delete 1

**TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING SEPTEMBER 13, 1975 AND SEPTEMBER 14, 1974 (37th WEEK)**

AREA	MEASLES (Rubella)			MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS, TOTAL			MUMPS		PERTUSSIS	RUBELLA		TETANUS
	1975	Cumulative		1975	Cumulative		1975	Cum. 1975	1975	1975	Cum. 1975	Cum. 1975
		1975	1974		1975	1974						
UNITED STATES	57	21,250	19,910	23	1,099	992	284	46,966	31	78	14,822	64
NEW ENGLAND	4	317	932	1	61	52	6	1,607	1	-	2,046	3
Maine	-	14	43	-	6	3	-	76	-	-	39	-
New Hampshire	-	21	209	-	2	7	-	74	-	-	305	-
Vermont	-	49	56	-	-	7	-	16	-	-	70	-
Massachusetts	2	117	387	1	21	15	-	206	1	-	1,197	1
Rhode Island	-	3	61	-	3	7	-	590	-	-	26	-
Connecticut	2	113	176	-	29	13	6	645	-	-	409	2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	4	1,761	8,017	5	112	148	27	2,554	2	5	1,692	10
Upstate New York	1	578	945	3	34	55	3	925	1	-	271	1
New York City	2	144	590	-	29	33	12	759	-	1	162	2
New Jersey	-	460	5,527	-	18	42	4	342	-	3	986	3
Pennsylvania	1	579	955	2	31	18	8	528	1	1	273	4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	30	6,345	7,694	2	148	128	102	19,445	3	39	4,152	6
Ohio	-	109	3,041	-	43	52	12	2,209	-	-	612	2
Indiana	5	386	232	-	6	13	4	1,984	-	20	971	-
Illinois	12	1,813	2,030	-	19	10	16	2,252	1	3	298	3
Michigan	5	3,015	1,917	2	61	37	45	8,045	1	4	1,400	-
Wisconsin	8	1,022	474	-	19	16	25	4,955	1	12	871	1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	-	4,971	682	4	69	71	19	3,279	-	1	1,462	3
Minnesota	-	182	83	-	15	24	-	38	-	-	37	1
Iowa	-	574	134	-	6	13	14	1,025	-	-	30	-
Missouri	-	268	257	4	36	16	3	908	-	1	731	1
North Dakota	-	1,051	28	-	-	3	1	464	-	-	66	-
South Dakota	-	356	27	-	1	3	-	6	-	-	18	-
Nebraska	-	395	2	-	2	3	1	35	-	-	21	-
Kansas	-	2,145	151	-	9	9	-	803	-	-	559	1
SOUTH ATLANTIC	-	342	539	5	224	199	31	3,161	5	17	1,546	14
Delaware	-	35	9	-	6	5	-	9	-	-	19	-
Maryland	-	48	24	2	26	21	9	246	-	-	37	-
District of Columbia	-	1	3	-	5	1	7	120	-	-	-	-
Virginia	-	38	32	-	18	31	6	758	-	-	314	1
West Virginia	-	153	195	-	5	7	3	1,043	2	4	203	1
North Carolina	-	2	5	2	41	42	-	102	1	-	43	6
South Carolina	-	-	49	-	34	16	-	49	2	12	751	2
Georgia	-	40	4	-	14	8	-	17	-	1	3	-
Florida	-	25	218	1	75	68	6	817	-	-	176	4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	1	272	222	3	158	98	17	4,414	1	3	944	4
Kentucky	-	83	156	2	66	38	2	1,682	-	-	231	2
Tennessee	1	178	35	1	50	44	13	2,061	-	3	685	-
Alabama	-	3	18	-	29	9	2	374	-	-	21	1
Mississippi	-	8	13	-	13	7	-	297	1	-	7	1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	4	302	197	-	182	161	28	4,263	8	2	708	12
Arkansas *	-	-	6	-	9	11	-	170	1	-	19	-
Louisiana *	-	1	13	-	31	35	-	335	3	-	280	4
Oklahoma	-	125	26	-	9	17	1	186	-	-	85	-
Texas *	4	176	152	-	133	98	27	3,572	4	2	324	8
MOUNTAIN	-	1,403	736	-	34	31	6	879	5	3	509	-
Montana	-	50	373	-	7	1	1	27	2	-	252	-
Idaho	-	12	51	-	5	2	-	12	-	-	74	-
Wyoming	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-
Colorado	-	1,158	30	-	9	8	-	595	-	2	131	-
New Mexico	-	13	61	-	4	2	-	19	3	-	15	-
Arizona	-	76	16	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	2	-
Utah	-	66	5	-	7	6	4	136	-	1	27	-
Nevada	-	27	199	-	1	3	1	88	-	-	8	-
PACIFIC	14	5,537	891	3	111	104	48	7,364	6	8	1,763	12
Washington	-	289	64	-	17	11	2	3,690	-	-	267	1
Oregon	-	196	-	1	5	13	4	623	-	2	166	-
California	14	4,988	762	1	83	74	41	2,971	6	6	1,313	10
Alaska	-	-	-	1	5	3	-	42	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	64	65	-	1	3	1	38	-	-	17	1
Guam	-	22	-	-	2	1	-	22	-	-	7	-
Puerto Rico	11	619	13	-	1	6	7	711	2	3	23	12
Virgin Islands	-	8	2	-	-	-	-	221	-	-	3	3

*Delayed reports: Men. Inf.: La. delete 1, Tex. delete 2
Mumps: La. delete 1
Rubella: Ark. delete 1, La. 1

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES FOR WEEKS ENDING SEPTEMBER 13, 1975 AND SEPTEMBER 14, 1974 (37th WEEK)

AREA	TUBERCULOSIS		TULA-REMIA	TYPHOID FEVER		TYPHUS-FEVER TICK-BORNE (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)		VENEREAL DISEASES (Civilian Cases Only)						RABIES IN ANIMALS	
	1975	Cum. 1975	Cum. 1975	1975	Cum. 1975	1975	Cum. 1975	1975	GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS (Pri. & Sec.)		Cum. 1975		
									1975	Cumulative		1975		Cumulative	
										1975	1974			1975	1974
UNITED STATES ...	676	23,661	87	12	227	28	700	19,663	694,406	635,307	459	18,049	17,969	1,755	
NEW ENGLAND	21	940	-	1	11	-	6	621	18,855	16,807	16	624	633	49	
Maine *	1	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,402	1,368	-	21	30	28	
New Hampshire *	2	27	-	-	-	-	-	15	523	533	1	12	9	2	
Vermont	1	19	-	-	-	-	-	12	468	456	-	5	1	-	
Massachusetts	9	538	-	1	6	-	2	296	8,792	7,712	8	400	448	11	
Rhode Island	6	103	-	-	-	-	3	21	1,521	1,423	3	16	13	1	
Connecticut *	2	196	-	-	5	-	1	277	6,149	5,315	4	170	132	7	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	120	4,322	4	3	43	-	71	1,300	80,657	77,556	46	3,245	3,898	78	
Upstate New York	9	609	3	1	7	-	29	400	14,394	14,386	9	315	383	62	
New York City	53	1,739	-	2	21	-	-	-	34,323	33,479	-	1,835	2,247	-	
New Jersey	18	820	1	-	6	-	9	232	11,506	11,197	15	519	626	-	
Pennsylvania	40	1,154	-	-	9	-	33	668	20,434	18,494	22	576	642	16	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	107	3,283	5	-	26	1	17	2,710	113,800	99,207	37	1,490	1,525	84	
Ohio *	23	942	-	-	8	-	14	795	31,461	25,634	17	357	215	5	
Indiana	23	427	-	-	-	-	1	86	9,736	9,639	4	118	135	8	
Illinois	40	900	-	-	12	-	1	756	39,359	32,466	9	715	789	20	
Michigan	16	907	1	-	5	1	1	832	22,219	22,437	6	238	309	7	
Wisconsin	5	107	4	-	1	-	-	241	11,025	9,031	1	62	77	44	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	25	868	14	2	12	-	25	1,341	34,623	32,680	10	455	464	393	
Minnesota	3	113	-	-	3	-	-	278	7,169	6,856	5	90	59	101	
Iowa	-	89	1	-	1	-	-	82	4,881	4,364	-	24	30	79	
Missouri	12	426	10	2	7	-	13	590	12,510	10,937	3	210	308	43	
North Dakota	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	17	544	502	-	5	5	75	
South Dakota	1	54	-	-	-	-	-	36	1,359	1,509	-	5	2	47	
Nebraska	-	29	1	-	-	-	2	155	3,074	2,747	1	15	10	4	
Kansas	7	146	2	-	1	-	10	183	5,086	5,765	1	106	50	44	
SOUTH ATLANTIC	132	5,226	16	2	32	14	360	5,346	172,262	161,545	150	5,652	5,642	254	
Delaware	2	107	-	-	-	-	4	79	2,517	2,212	3	68	59	3	
Maryland	19	855	1	-	5	-	25	663	20,765	16,509	9	407	558	7	
District of Columbia	7	282	1	1	1	-	-	255	9,971	14,156	15	492	459	-	
Virginia	21	607	6	-	6	3	98	553	16,953	14,702	8	430	559	88	
West Virginia	4	193	-	-	4	-	4	68	2,135	1,899	-	41	12	3	
North Carolina *	22	847	-	-	2	9	116	737	24,308	21,648	16	700	663	8	
South Carolina	7	316	3	1	4	2	76	369	15,997	15,416	15	392	506	9	
Georgia	13	752	4	-	1	-	32	1,326	32,283	31,647	20	747	841	114	
Florida	37	1,267	1	-	9	-	5	1,296	47,333	43,356	64	2,375	1,985	22	
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	77	2,048	10	-	21	5	89	1,624	59,046	53,533	23	794	895	125	
Kentucky	25	396	1	-	7	-	5	255	7,769	6,609	2	123	208	83	
Tennessee	24	776	9	-	10	5	64	702	23,362	21,162	8	299	340	20	
Alabama	17	590	-	-	2	-	7	414	16,251	14,821	8	185	173	22	
Mississippi	11	286	-	-	2	-	13	253	11,664	10,941	5	187	174	-	
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	77	2,656	33	-	10	8	125	2,324	84,855	81,562	55	1,554	1,604	381	
Arkansas	13	362	14	-	-	-	17	336	8,784	8,415	1	47	75	63	
Louisiana *	8	341	2	-	4	-	-	301	15,663	17,069	13	361	445	4	
Oklahoma *	1	224	9	-	-	3	84	283	8,266	6,994	2	60	94	79	
Texas	55	1,729	8	-	6	5	24	1,404	52,142	49,084	39	1,086	990	235	
MOUNTAIN	9	705	3	-	7	-	6	877	27,349	24,094	10	420	404	199	
Montana	-	39	1	-	-	-	4	40	1,467	1,332	-	4	2	142	
Idaho	1	24	-	-	-	-	1	34	1,361	1,250	-	10	8	1	
Wyoming	-	21	2	-	1	-	-	36	646	533	-	10	2	5	
Colorado	-	143	-	-	1	-	1	253	6,832	6,720	2	71	94	-	
New Mexico	1	96	-	-	2	-	-	122	4,913	3,417	-	111	61	33	
Arizona	7	309	-	-	3	-	-	265	7,479	6,960	8	160	179	16	
Utah	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	34	1,750	1,357	-	12	9	2	
Nevada *	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	93	2,901	2,525	-	42	49	-	
PACIFIC	108	3,613	2	4	65	-	1	3,520	102,959	78,323	112	3,815	2,904	192	
Washington	5	281	1	-	5	-	1	309	9,386	8,478	-	142	89	-	
Oregon	5	133	-	-	-	-	-	195	7,810	7,842	5	99	68	6	
California	91	2,738	1	4	58	-	-	2,850	81,503	58,421	107	3,535	2,721	183	
Alaska *	-	43	-	-	1	-	-	128	2,512	1,938	-	5	4	3	
Hawaii	7	418	-	-	1	-	-	38	1,748	1,644	-	34	22	-	
Guam	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	279	-	-	8	-	-	
Puerto Rico	11	371	-	-	3	-	-	42	2,061	2,387	4	504	635	37	
Virgin Islands	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	5	135	550	-	28	46	-	

*Delayed reports: Tuberculosis: N.C. delete 2, Alaska 6, Ohio delete 1, Me. 1, N.H. 1
 Syphilis: Okla. delete 1, Mil.
 Typhoid Fever: Conn. delete 1
 Gonorrhea: La. delete 2 Civil, Nev. 49 Civil.

(By place of occurrence and week of filing certificate. Excludes fetal deaths)

Area	All Causes					Pneumonia and Influenza All Ages	Area	All Causes					Pneumonia and Influenza All Ages
	All Ages	65 years and over	45-64 years	25-44 years	Under 1 year			All Ages	65 years and over	45-64 years	25-44 years	Under 1 year	
NEW ENGLAND	657	402	167	43	21	25	SOUTH ATLANTIC	1,156	612	370	85	42	45
Boston, Mass.	186	92	54	22	10	10	Atlanta, Ga.	112	58	33	7	8	3
Bridgeport, Conn.	52	38	11	1	1	3	Baltimore, Md.	237	122	81	17	11	2
Cambridge, Mass.	27	20	7	—	—	2	Charlotte, N. C.	54	24	18	6	3	1
Fall River, Mass.	34	24	7	2	—	—	Jacksonville, Fla.	85	56	20	2	1	1
Hartford, Conn.	49	29	13	2	—	1	Miami, Fla.	116	61	38	11	3	4
Lowell, Mass.	17	9	4	2	2	2	Norfolk, Va.	61	41	14	3	2	8
Lynn, Mass.	24	20	3	—	1	—	Richmond, Va.	76	38	27	5	2	2
New Bedford, Mass.	20	16	3	1	—	—	Savannah, Ga.	59	33	18	4	1	10
New Haven, Conn.	59	37	14	5	2	—	St. Petersburg, Fla.	58	44	13	1	—	1
Providence, R. I.	64	37	22	1	1	5	Tampa, Fla.	75	38	28	3	3	6
Somerville, Mass.	7	4	2	1	—	1	Washington, D. C.	185	82	66	22	6	5
Springfield, Mass.	51	35	7	2	4	1	Wilmington, Del.	38	15	14	4	2	2
Waterbury, Conn.	24	12	9	2	—	—							
Worcester, Mass.	43	29	11	2	—	—	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	748	443	204	44	22	42
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	2,512	1,575	636	159	66	101	Birmingham, Ala.	109	66	26	6	7	3
Albany, N. Y.	56	35	13	1	3	1	Chatanooga, Tenn.	53	31	16	1	—	5
Allentown, Pa.	22	16	6	—	—	2	Knoxville, Tenn.	45	30	11	2	1	1
Buffalo, N. Y.	100	60	25	6	5	7	Louisville, Ky.	144	80	42	12	3	11
Camden, N. J.	44	25	15	2	—	1	Memphis, Tenn.	192	109	58	11	5	7
Elizabeth, N. J.	33	21	10	1	1	1	Mobile, Ala.	37	27	8	1	1	—
Erie, Pa.	31	19	10	1	1	4	Montgomery, Ala.	58	29	20	4	1	6
Jersey City, N. J.	62	34	24	2	1	1	Nashville, Tenn.	110	71	23	7	4	9
Newark, N. J.	56	31	12	9	3	7	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1,282	684	353	107	63	30
New York City, N. Y.	1,238	783	288	90	31	38	Austin, Tex.	30	15	9	5	1	—
Paterson, N. J.	29	17	11	1	—	—	Baton Rouge, La.	52	30	14	6	—	4
Philadelphia, Pa.	299	177	88	17	9	3	Corpus Christi, Tex.	34	23	3	4	—	—
Pittsburgh, Pa.	179	110	47	14	5	19	Dallas, Tex.	184	96	60	12	4	2
Reading, Pa.	39	22	15	2	—	4	El Paso, Tex.	49	29	16	2	2	3
Rochester, N. Y.	96	72	17	3	2	4	Fort Worth, Tex.	96	57	25	6	4	1
Schenectady, N. Y.	25	17	6	—	—	1	Houston, Tex.	363	182	104	32	16	6
Scranton, Pa.	29	19	9	1	—	2	Little Rock, Ark.	53	27	10	10	2	1
Syracuse, N. Y.	95	64	22	3	4	3	New Orleans, La.	156	85	43	9	14	1
Trenton, N. J.	29	17	8	4	—	1	San Antonio, Tex.	137	76	40	3	8	4
Utica, N. Y.	23	19	4	—	—	1	Shreveport, La.	60	31	14	5	8	2
Yonkers, N. Y.	27	17	6	2	1	1	Tulsa, Okla.	68	33	15	13	4	6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	2,371	1,384	623	160	98	59	MOUNTAIN	500	284	138	39	23	18
Akron, Ohio	85	49	19	5	4	—	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	50	20	19	3	3	3
Canton, Ohio	43	30	11	1	—	1	Colorado Springs, Colo.	24	18	5	—	—	2
Chicago, Ill.	573	317	154	47	28	13	Denver, Colo.	107	57	32	12	3	6
Cincinnati, Ohio	144	88	40	6	7	8	Las Vegas, Nev.	18	12	4	—	—	1
Cleveland, Ohio	184	105	60	11	6	3	Ogden, Utah	21	13	4	3	—	—
Columbus, Ohio	128	71	32	13	6	4	Phoenix, Ariz.	122	73	28	12	6	1
Dayton, Ohio	106	55	35	12	2	3	Pueblo, Colo.	23	10	10	2	1	5
Detroit, Mich.	301	159	80	28	9	8	Salt Lake City, Utah	58	34	14	3	6	—
Evansville, Ind.	59	50	6	1	—	1	Tucson, Ariz.	77	47	22	4	4	—
Fort Wayne, Ind.	50	29	17	2	1	2	PACIFIC	1,529	950	353	103	49	31
Gary, Ind.	26	13	7	—	3	—	Berkeley, Calif.	19	13	2	4	—	—
Grand Rapids, Mich.	62	40	15	5	2	1	Fresno, Calif.	50	28	12	4	3	—
Indianapolis, Ind.	178	106	45	8	9	2	Glendale, Calif.	26	23	2	—	1	1
Madison, Wis.	52	30	12	3	1	4	Honolulu, Hawaii *	49	26	13	4	4	1
Milwaukee, Wis.	104	64	30	5	3	4	Long Beach, Calif.	84	57	19	4	4	2
Peoria, Ill.	34	21	6	2	5	—	Los Angeles, Calif.	467	289	110	29	13	7
Rockford, Ill.	32	23	4	1	3	3	Oakland, Calif.	76	45	17	8	2	1
South Bend, Ind.	31	21	6	2	1	2	Pasadena, Calif.	60	47	8	2	3	1
Toledo, Ohio	125	79	31	4	5	—	Portland, Oreg.	118	78	28	6	5	5
Youngstown, Ohio	54	34	13	4	3	—	Sacramento, Calif.	63	35	15	7	3	1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	811	513	165	45	48	26	San Diego, Calif.	116	67	29	4	3	—
Des Moines, Iowa	63	38	19	2	1	2	San Francisco, Calif.	151	83	44	14	3	6
Duluth, Minn.	27	15	5	1	1	3	San Jose, Calif.	36	20	8	4	1	—
Kansas City, Kans.	42	21	10	3	3	—	Seattle, Wash.	139	89	30	10	2	3
Kansas City, Mo.	153	97	32	7	9	—	Spokane, Wash.	48	34	9	2	—	2
Lincoln, Nebr.	26	16	7	2	—	—	Tacoma, Wash.	27	16	7	1	2	1
Minneapolis, Minn.	93	54	22	3	12	1							
Omaha, Nebr.	85	52	15	8	9	3							
St. Louis, Mo.	187	132	25	11	9	4							
St. Paul, Minn.	70	48	16	2	2	4							
Wichita, Kans.	65	40	14	6	2	9							
Total	11,566	6,847	3,009	785	432	377							
Expected Number	11,811	6,984	3,136	817	372	373							

*Delayed report for week ending 9/6/75

TRICHINOSIS ABOARD A CRUISE SHIP — California, Florida, New York

On September 25, 1974, a 52-year-old California woman had onset of an illness characterized by fever, periorbital edema, and myalgia, particularly involving her neck and shoulders. A white blood cell differential count showed eosinophilia (8%). Her husband, age 54, had experienced similar but milder symptoms beginning on September 20. A friend of the couple, a 55-year-old man, had onset of similar symptoms on September 27. The woman's attending physician suspected trichinosis and advised the California State Department of Health. All 3 ill persons had been passengers on a cruise ship during the period August 24-September 7.

On October 11, CDC received reports of a trichinosis-like illness in 2 New York City residents who had been on the same cruise ship. The California Department of Health and CDC jointly initiated an investigation to uncover any additional cases of trichinosis in passengers, to insure that each patient received proper management, and to attempt to identify the trichinella-contaminated food item. The cruise ship had carried 840 passengers and a crew of approximately 450. An attempt was made to contact each passenger by letter or by telephone, and those who had experienced symptoms compatible with trichinosis were asked to submit a serum specimen for serologic testing. Responses were obtained from 82.5% of the passengers, and a total of 13 cases (7 in women and 6 in men) were identified in residents from California, Florida, and New York. The patients' ages ranged from 19 to 80 years.

The diagnosis of trichinosis was based on positive serologic tests (bentonite flocculation and latex agglutination) in 9 patients and on clinical presentation in 4. In most of the cases the illness was relatively mild, and none of the patients were hospitalized. Serologic testing of a sample of 100 crew members and officers revealed that 2 officers and 1 crew member had low titers in the bentonite flocculation test. None of the 3 had had symptoms compatible with trichinosis.

The cruise ship had sailed round-trip from San Francisco to Juneau, stopping at 6 ports of call in Canada and Alaska. No single restaurant at the ports of call had been visited by more than half the ill passengers, indicating that the food item

responsible for the infections was most likely ingested by the passengers while they were on board ship. An analysis of the food histories obtained from the ill passengers and from a non-ill control group revealed a statistically significant association between becoming ill and having a preference for chopped beef items that appeared on the menu. This led to speculation that a ground beef preparation may have become inadvertently contaminated with pork and may have been served without adequate cooking.

A single meat grinder had been used for both pork and beef products at the time of the cruise. The records of the cruise lines indicated that all pork and beef cuts for the cruise had been obtained from a single meat dealer in Los Angeles who delivered the meats to the ship frozen. According to the records of the dealer, the meats would have been frozen long enough and at a low enough temperature to kill trichina larvae. The possibility that certain cuts were not held at a sufficiently low temperature cannot be ruled out, however, because the freezer's temperature was not continuously monitored.

(Reported by M H Goloff, MD, private physician, Berkeley; Linda Bradford, Microbiologist, Microbial Diseases Laboratory, S B Werner, MD, Medical Epidemiologist, Infectious Disease Section, and James Chin, MD, State Epidemiologist, California State Department of Health; Chester L Nayfield, MD, State Epidemiologist, Florida Division of Health; John S Marr, MD, Director, Bureau of Infectious Disease Control, New York City Department of Health; and a team of EIS Officers.)

Editorial Note

This is the first reported account of trichinosis acquired by passengers while on board a cruise ship. Mild cases of trichinosis often go undiagnosed or misdiagnosed. Of the 13 cases detected by this retrospective investigation, only 4 were in patients whose physicians had suspected trichinosis. All other ill persons were not suspected of having trichinosis until their physicians were contacted by public health investigators.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES
QUARANTINE MEASURES

The following change should be made in the "Supplement — Health Information for International Travel," Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, Vol. 23, September 1974:

SEYCHELLES — Cholera — Insert Code I.

CURRENT TRENDS
FOLLOW-UP ON ST. LOUIS ENCEPHALITIS — United States

Through September 16, 1975, a total of 262 confirmed cases of St. Louis encephalitis virus infection had been reported from 18 states. An additional 395 cases with some serologic evidence of infection (the majority with single positive antibody titers) have also been reported (Table 1).

In Chicago and suburban Cook County, new cases are continuing to be reported daily. An active surveillance system

is monitoring all hospitals in the metropolitan area each day, and intensified mosquito abatement programs are in effect. (Reported by the State Epidemiologists and/or other health officials of: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Tennessee, and Texas.)

ENCEPHALITIS – Continued

Table 1
States with Confirmed or Seropositive Cases of SLE Virus Infection
September 16, 1975

State	Cases		Total
	Confirmed	Some Serologic Evidence	
Alabama	10	11	21
Arkansas	2	10	12
Colorado	1	0	1
Georgia	1	0	1
Illinois	73	181	254
Indiana	30	3	33
Iowa	1	13	14
Kentucky	8	36	44
Louisiana	1	5	6
Maryland	3	0	3
Mississippi	68	66	134
Missouri	3	4	7
Nebraska	1	0	1
New Jersey	8	3	11
North Dakota	9	1	10
Ohio	16	24	40
Tennessee	14	10	24
Texas	13	28	41
Total	262	395	657

Erratum – Vol. 24, No. 35, p. 294

In the article "Neonatal Hyperbilirubinemia – New Jersey, Wyoming," in the first paragraph under the heading Wyoming, first line, change May 1 to March 1.

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The data in this report are provisional, based on weekly telegraphs to CDC by state health departments. The reporting week concludes at close of business on Friday; compiled data on a national basis are officially released to the public on the succeeding Friday.

In addition to the established procedures for reporting morbidity and mortality, the editor welcomes accounts of interesting cases, outbreaks, environmental hazards, or other public health problems of current interest to health officials.

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